inventors.

CARTER-John, Friday, Jan. 31, at 11 m. Funeral Monday at 10:30 a. m. from residence, 765 North New Jersey

FUNERAL NOTICES. CARTER-The funeral of John Carter, who died Friday, will be held from the family residence, 765 North New Jersey street, Monday morning, at 10:30. Friends in-

ROBINSON-The funeral of Joseph R. Robinson will be held at the residence of the family, 84 East Michigan street, on Tuesday, at 10 a. m. Funeral and burial

WANTED-AGENTS. WANTED-AGENTS-Hambletonian Clgar, 10 cents.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-An idea. Write John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washing-

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-Hambletonian Cigar, 10 cents.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES-A wellknown Eastern Manufacturing Company wish to make an arrangement with a gentleman having from \$2,000 to \$3,000 to take the Indiana agency for the sale of an article of their manufacture. This is an excellent opportunity to insure an income of at least \$2,500 a year. J. E. THOMAS, 83 Washington street, Chicago,

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL-Hambletonian Cigar, 10 cents. LOANS-Money on mortgages. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. FINANCIAL-Mortgage loans. Six per cent. money; reasonable fees. C. S. WAR-BURTON, 26 Lombard Building.

LOANS-Money on watches, diamonds, jew-elry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street. LOANS-Sums of \$500 and over.

MONEY-To loan on Indiana farms. Low-est rates, with partial payments. Ad-dress C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., Craw-fordsville, Ind. MONEY TO LOAN-On farms at the lowstreet. Indianapolis.

FINANCIAL-Wheat is booming and to spare should buy it; trade through a responsible house and get reliable information by sending for our large Red Book, containing all the necessary information to crable anyone to handle their investments intelligently; also our daily market bulletin, which suggests when and what to buy. Both free. STANSELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 43 Traders' Build-ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT-How to become lawfu clans. Course by mail. ILL HEALTH UNIVERSITY, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS-Hambletonian Cigar, 10

RECEIVER'S SALE. Notice is hereby given that the under-signed, receiver of the Chicago, Indiana &

Eastern Railway Company, will, at the said mpany's depot in the town of Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, on SATURDAY, FEB. 8TH, 1896,

at 10 o'clock a. m., sell at public sale, for cash, the following described personal property belonging to said company, to wit: Two coaches. One combination car.

Five flat cars. GEORGE SWEETSER.

Notice to Contractors and Builders of Gravel and Macadamized Roads and Bond Buyers.

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of Lawrence county, Indiana, will up to 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, February 26, 1896. receive sealed proposals for the construcroads in said county, to wit: No. 1 Bedford

Bloomington. Length of road 36,742 No. 2 Bedford and Springville. Length 13,059 feet. Said roads in Marshall township. Also, No. 1 Bedford and Fisher's Ferry. Length, 15,892 feet. No. 2 Bedford and Fort Ritner. Length, 18,343 feet. No. 3 eesville and Cox's Ferry. Length, 11,090 et. Said last named roads in Guthrie All of said roads to be completed on

before Nov. 20, 1896. Said proposals to be accompanied by good and sufficient bond.

Only Indiana bondsmen accepted. Bonds to be on blanks furnished by the auditor on Said bids to be addressed to J. B. Malott, auditor of Lawrence county, Bedford, In-diana. And to provide that the work on said road or roads bid on shall be in all

auditor. The board reserving the right to reject any and all bids. e treasurer will at the same time and ace receive proposals for the sale of onds, as provided by statute to secure funds for the construction of said roads. In witness whereof my name and official eal this 27th day of January, 1896.
(L. S.) JOHN B. MALOTT, Auditor of Lawrence County.

things in accordance with the plans and

cations on file in the office of said

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court. Room 1-Jno. L. McMaster, Judge.

Hannah M. Snyder vs. John Snyder; diorce. Dismissed for want of prosecution.
Ada L. Kleth vs. John W. Kieth; divorce. Jesse D. Boots vs. Alma Boots; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff, with prohibition for two years.

Calvin M. Uhl vs. Biddie Uhl; divorce.

Decree granted plaintiff. Prohibition for

James O'Brien vs. Nellie O'Brien; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Lula Hull vs. James Hull; divorce. De-cree granted plaintiff. Orpha Conroy vs. James Conroy; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff.

Room 2-Lawson M Harvey, Judge. Sophrona Harvey vs. Henry Harvey; di-vorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Judgment against defendant for costs. Emily Sallee vs. Logan Sallee; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Judgment against fendant for costs,

Mary E. Perry vs. William C. Perry; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Judgment against defendant for costs. Ella Johnson vs. Charles Johnson; di-Decree granted plaintiff, with restoration of malden name. Judgment against defendant for costs. Johason Wallace vs. Isabella Wallace; divorce. Decree granted defendant on cross aint. Judgment against plaintiff for \$2,000 alimony, \$300 attorney fees and costs. Margaret Bruce vs. James Pain & Sons; damages. Judgment on special verdict against defendants for \$500 and costs.

Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Eva Friend vs. Daniel Friend; divorce. Dacree granted plaintiff, with custody of Melissa Jenkins vs. William G. Beaty; for money had and received. Plaintiff enters remittitur on judgment for \$88.98. Eliza J. Scott vs. Kempton Scott; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff.

New Suits Filed. Fulmer-Seibert Company vs. W. Kleinchmidt et el.; improvement lien. Superior Court, Room 1. Fulmer-Seibert Company vs. Jacob chmidt et al.; improvement lien. Superior ner-Seibert Company vs. Rebecca linkston et al.; improvement lien. Superior Court, Room 1. Fulmer-Seibert Company vs. Mary J. Brown et al.; improvement lien. Superior Dirk DeRuiter vs. John Black; sewer lien, Superior Court, Room 2.

Fulmer-Seibert Company vs. Georgia H. weeney et al.; improvement lien. Superior Mary E. Smith vs. W. T. Smith; divorce. Superior Court, Room 2. Fulmer-Seibert Company vs. John D. leming; improvement lien. Superior Court,

Fulmer-Seibert Company vs. M. L. Murhy et al.; improvement lien. Superior Alexander N. Clark vs. Benjamin F Cline; suit on note. Superior Court, Room 3. Fulmer-Seibert Company vs. Mary B.

rush et al.; improvement lien. Superior Stephen Shockney vs. Laura Shockney; vorce. Superior Court, Room 3. John J. Vondersaar et al. vs. Christopher loehr; suit to compel specific per-ance of centract. Superior Court,

A VERY RADICAL MOVE

PASSENGER ASSOCIATIONS CLOSING IN ON THE SCALPERS.

A Falling Off in Loaded-Car Movement-Heavy Business Over the Belt -Pennsylvania Improvements.

Eastern and Western roads are drawing the lines closer on the ticket scalpers. The new scheme by which the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association becomes a part of the Central Traffic Association passenger committee was unfortunate for the scalpers, as they dealt in tickets, mileage, etc., of every road in the Chicago and Ohio ton, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offered to | River Traffic Association, and Commissioner Tucker found it impossible to check such | points. operations. While general passenger agents of the roads claimed boldly that the scalpers were not handling their tickets, they were found in the scalping offices. Under the new order of things every road in the reorganized passenger association must give an account of every ticket. The most radical action, and one which the scalpers will most feel, either East or West, is that of the Western Passenger Association withdrawing ten-ride party tickets sold at two cents a mile. All roads in the associa-tion have agreed to withdraw them within ten days, and the Interstate-commerce

that effect. A Falling Off in Loaded-Car Movement The train records show that there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis last week a total of 26,727 cars, 18,519 being loaded, which was a decrease in loaded car movement, as compared with the week ending Jan. 25, of 1,180 cars; going back to the corresponding week of 1895, there were handied at this point that week, 1,731 more loaded cars this year; compared with 1894, C. E. COFFIN & CO., 30 East Market | the increase this year; compared with 1834, One of the striking features of last week's business was the large number of empty cars-8,218, which was several hundred more than were ever before handled in any one week. The large increase was wholly with est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market handled at this point 122 court and local month thereafter, until further notice, agents are authorized to sell one-way settlers' tickets to all points in Kentucky handled at this point 4,172 empty cars and the Peoria & Eastern 1,600; four Pennsylvania lines handled but 1,230 empty cars, which was an unusually light movement In loaded-car movement east-bound the average of four months past was fully maintained. The Pennsylvania-Panhandle lines forwarded 1,123 loaded cars, against 78 brought in. The Vandalia brought in 1,251, against 850 forwarded west, and with other lines, the Chicago division of the Big Four excepted, the proportion of east-bound business, as compared with west-bound, was much the same. West-bound tonnage showed a falling off, but largely in the low class freights. Naturally, as spring draws near, shipments of anthracite coal and coke drop off. In early January the helpments of heavy grocerles were large, in anticipa tion of a threatened advance in rates which did not materialize. With north-and-south noticeable. Many of the lumber men are getting in the year's stock, and the shipments of ice are becoming quite an item Despite the bad country roads, considerable quantities of corn are being loaded at way stations, and the better prices for hogs are considerably increasing shipments from all parts of this State and Illinois. In miscellaneous freights fully the usual midwin-ter volume is being handled. Below is given the car movement for the week ending Feb. and for the corresponding weeks of 1899

and 1894: N. A. & C..... H. & D.-Ind'p'lis div.... Totals18,519 16,788 13,58 Empty cars..... 8,218 5,146 4,001

Total movement......26,727 21,934 17,581 Preparing to Push Improvements.

Lively scenes are now witnessed in the vicinity of Portage, on the Pennsylvania railroad, where one of the largest contracts let for years is about to be commenced. Hundreds of Italian and Hungarian laborers have arrived and scores of board shanties of all sizes are being erected. Up the steep mountain sides the numerous steam shovels are being hauled in a novel manner. A long cable is firmly secured to a stout tree far up the slope and the carriage of the powerful machine, which is revolved by steam power, and as the rope is wound up the great machine begins to move and climb the mountain side like some great beast, snorting and putting all the while in a manner that is startling to the uninitiated. More than twenty of these big machines have been taken to the summit in this manner in the past few days, and more are to follow. In the meantime hundreds of carts, narrowgauge dinky locomotives, mud cars and derricks are arriving on the scene. The place now looks like the camp of some great invading army, and the work of taking the machinery to the heights resembles in its reality the pictures of Napoleon's famous march across the Great St. Ber-

From Lilly to Portage, a distance of four miles, the work that has to be done is of a prodigious nature. The new line will veer away from the old line now in use from two hundred feet to five hundred yards, and will be nearly a bee line all the way. Enormous cuts sixty feet deep and one thousand yards long, will be necessary with fills from fifty to seventy feet at both ends. As the roadbed will be made wide enough for at least three tracks, some idea of the vast expense that will be entailed by the improvement may be obtained.

Exceeded All Former Records. In the month of January the largest busi ness was done over the Belt road of any

month in the seventeen years and three months it has been operated. During the month 73,881 cars were transferred over the Belt, 4,202 carloads of live stock were handled and 3,215 cars handled for industries on the line. Of the total business, 45,548 cars were handled by Belt road engines.

Traffic Notes.

The Monon handled at Indianapolis in the week ending Feb. 1 a total of 508 cars, 423 being loaded and eighty-five empty. The Vandalia handled at Indianapolis last week 2,788 cars, 2,101 being loaded. This road brought in 124 carloads of live stock. There were handled at Indianapolis in the week ending Feb. 1, by all lines, 8,218 empty cars, 612 more than in the preceding

The Lake Erie & Western last week kept up its east-bound business with an average of fifty cars per day, forwarding 303, against 161 loaded cars brought in. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton handled at Indianapolis last week 863 cars, 703 being loaded, a decrease as compared with preceding week of two cars.

The Big Four lines handled at Indian-apolis a total of 13,159 cars, 8,987 loaded and 4,172 empties. Traffic over the Chicago division is heavy beyond precedent. The Peoria & Eastern last week handled at Indianapolis nearly as many empty as

loaded cars, receiving and forwarding over both divisions 1,737 loaded and 1,630 empty The four Pennsylvania lines handled a Indianapolis in the week ending Feb. 1 total of 4,836 cars, 3,606 being loaded, decrease of 163 loaded cars as compared

with the preceding week. The Indianapolis & Vincennes had th lightest week in some months, bringing i 417 loaded cars. The milder weather has greatly reduced the demand for coal, which is the chief cause of the light business last

Personal, Local and General Notes. E. C. Brown, assistant to President Led yard, of the Michigan Central, will this week start on his annual trip to Florida. J. A. Barnard, general manager of the Peoria & Eastern, spent Sunday at Cincinnati with the family of President Ingalls. Rumor has it that General Manager Kendrick is to be reinstated and will be made general manager of the entire Northern Pa-

It was thought that through the operation of the Joint Traffic Association the weaker lines would suffer in business, but exactly the reverse is the case. The weaker lines are carrying the larger volume of freight,

and such roads as the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania are carrying a much less per cent. of the business than under the old

C. H. Goodrich, resident general freight agent of the New York & New England, has been appointed traffic manager of the Northern Alabama. H. E. Bleeker, superintendent of terminals of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy lines

at St. Louis, has resigned and the position s to be abolished In the year 1895 railways of Massachusetts carried 107,856,348 passengers. Not a passenger was killed during the year, and not

one seriously injured. It is said that the 8 a. m. train from Indianapolis over the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania lines is the best paying train which leaves Indianapolis. On the Lackawanna road is an engine named after the president of the road, Samuel Sloan, and it has been in more accidents

than any locomotive on the system.

fast freight line have been notified that arrangements are about concluded by which the line will again reach New England For the first time in the history of the ompany the lines in the Santa Fe system. since Feb. 1, have been operated as a whole

greatly economizing in the management of On Feb. 1 the St. Louis traffic commission passed out of existence and the freightransportation committee of the Business Men's League will look after the interests

of the St. Louis shippers. The Queen City Club of Cincinnati will on Friday night of this week give a banquet to Richard Carroll, late general manager of the Queen & Crescent, who has just re-turned from a two months' European trip. In the month of January there were han-Commission was on Saturday notified to dled at the city freight depots of the Penn-sylvania lines 28,396,411 pounds of freight, representing 3,508 cars, against 33,386,903 unds, representing 3,312 cars, in January,

> The mission of General Manager Schaff and General Superintendent Van Winkle to Buffalo last week was to confer regarding faster time for through freights. The New do the Western lines.

The pressure on the management of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago to put on morning train from Indianapolis is so great that probably something will be accomplished. It is suggested that were it to run only to Frankfort and return at once it would be killing two birds with one stone -please Indianapolis business men and the people of Frankfort. On Tuesday, Feb. 4, and the first Tuesday of each month thereafter, until further no-

ing Green, to all points in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and to points in Louislana east of the Mississippi river. A passenger conductor says there is a decided current among railroad travelers toward the use of the mileage ticket instead of trip tickets. He thinks one reason is that some of the roads have become less vigilant in taking up the books which are sometimes found in hands other than

those of the persons whose names are

signed on the mileage books. The general

traveling public is being educated to the

point that it is a saving to use the mileage ticket on all possible occasions. Says the Baltimore News, speaking of the new president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad: "An analogy has been pointed out between the case of Mr. Cowen and that of Mr. Depew, now for many years president of the New York Central railroad. Both are eminent lawyers and distinguished public speakers. Neither was a trained railroad man when elected to the railroad presidency. Both have been prominently connected with politics." M. E. Ingalis, president of the Big Four, should be included in the list of lawyers who have made unusually competent rallway managers.

O. P. McCarty, general traveling passen-ger agent of the Southern Pacific lines, spent Sunday with his family in this city. He states that the Sunset limited is the best patronized this year of any year since it was put on, it running only through the winter months, and not once this season has it failed to reach Los Angeles and San Francisco on its scheduled time, nor, coming East, to reach New Orleans on time. The passenger department is showing a handsome increase in revenue. Mr. Morse has just completed his first full year as general passenger agent of the Atlantic system, and he has no cause to be ashamed of results. The Southern Pacific's freight traffic is also heavy, its east-bound shipments exceeding in tonnage any former year in December and in January.

TO ARREST AMERICAN WRITERS. he English Queen Cannot Be Ridiculed with Impunity.

New York World. Law officers of the British crown have recently had their attention directed to statements contained in the American newspapers to the effect that the Queen had been in a state of mental disorder during a portion of her residence at Balmoral last autumn, and that her astonishing and alarming eccentricities, especially in conmedical student whose only claim to royal consideration lay in the fact that he was the nephew of John Brown, were attributed to insanity. With articles of this tenor written in America, the British law officers have, of course, nothing whatever to do. But it is different when the assertions concerning the Queen's lunacy are contained in cable dispatches and letters dated from London over the signature of correspondents resident within English

According to English law an assertion either in speech or in writing that "the sovereign labors under mental derangement' constitutes what is known in the code as a "misprison," which is a corruption of the French word "mepris," or contempt, and is punishable nowadays by imprisonment coupled with a fine. Previous to the reign of Queen Victoria, offenders of this kind were also subjected to the disgrace of the pillory, and there were many who suffered the latter as well as incarceration prior to Parliament officially ecognizing King George III to be insane. In Germany until the beginning of the present century nobles convicted of casting any doubt upon the sovereign's sanity were condemned, not to the pillory, but to carry a mangy cur upon their shoulders from one great town to another.

It is a "misprison" likewise to give out either by speaking or writing scandalous stories concerning the sovereign or the Prince of Wales—stories that may tend to lessen either of them in the eyes of their

fellow countymen. The statutes providing for the punishment of "misprision" had hitherto been regarded as obsolete. It may be doubted, indeed, whether any save particularly learned lawyers were aware that they remained in ex-The stories, however, concerning the royal family have increased to such a degree of late that the crown and its legal advisers have at length come to the conclusion that it is necessary to adopt measures for putting a stop to the tales, many of them slanderous, that circulate so freely. Until now it has been the policy of the Queen and of the royal family to ignore them and to pretend to take no notice whatsoever of any gossip that might be printed about them as utterly beneath contempt. That was all very well in the days when popular education was of an infinitely restricted nature, and when newspapers were far less numerous and less widely circu-

lated.

nis newspaper is permitted day after day and week after week to hold up the monarch and her family to public obloquy, derision and contempt, as, for instance, the widely-circulated "Reynolds Newspaper," a spirit of disloyalty and of aversion to the eigning family is engendered, which constitutes a very serious danger to the throne, It will scarcely be believed that there exists in England a penny weekly paper of immense circulation the sole object of which s to hold up Queen Victoria and her relatives to ridicule and obloquy. Under the circumstances the law officers of the crown, the royal family and the government, have arrived at the decision that this has got to be stopped, not by the enactment of any new laws, but solely by the revival and enforcement of those already in existence. Anxious to avoid the approbrium and outery which it is believed would follow anything in the nature of an attempt to curtail the freedom of the English press, they are reported to have determined to commence by arresting and punishing one or two London correspondents of American papers just by way of giving a fair warnng to their own newspapers, convinced that their action will meet with almost universal approval in England, on the ground that, although the Briton is fond of lavishing abuse upon his Queen and the roya! family,

ances on the part of an alien. How Similes Vary.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph A large fireball, about the size of a bushel basket, fell to the earth at Nirvana, Mich. according to a dispatch from that place This illustrates the effect of locality. Had it fallen at Milwaukee it would have been about the size of a beer keg.

EXPERIMENTS

CATHODE PHOTOGRAPHY DISCOVER-IES CONFIRMED AT YALE.

Pictures Through Opaque Solids Obtained by Prof. A. W. Wright-His Process and Their Results.

New Haven Correspondent New York Post Prof. A. W. Wright, who occupies the chair of experimental physics at Yale University, and is in charge of the Sloan Physical Laboratory, has been for upwards of twenty years more or less occupied with the investigation of the phenomena of elec-Local representatives of the West Shore trical discharges in vacuum tubes and has made many experiments, both in the construction of those tubes and in studying the electrical effects within them. His attention was attracted by the reports of the recent work of Prof. W. C. Rontgen, of Wurzburg, Germany, in photographing objects behind opaque bodies by the agency of the well-known cathode rays, which had already been brought into special prominence among physicists by the ingenious researches of Philip Lenard, of the University of Bonn, who, in the paper published in Wiedemann's Annalen in January, 1894, and in a later article during October, 1895, in the same journal, discussed the subject in great detail. Lenard made use of the fact, which had been previously announced by Herzt, that thin leaves of metal were rather freely traversed by the cathode rays and that aluminium was especially penetrated by them, much as glass is by light. As glass very largely intercepts the York Central and Boston & Albany are cathode rays, Lenard made a small opening not moving freight on as fast schedules as in the glass wall of a vacuum tube which he cathode rays, Lenard made a small opening covered with a thin sheet of aluminium, thus forming a kind of a window through which the rays could pass with freedom and thus be studied in the air outside of the tube. Lenard's observations were made chiefly by the aid of phosphorescent screens placed in the path of the rays, but he also made use of sensitive photographic plates. Upon these photographic plates he obtained impressions through various substances laid over them, as, for instance, thin plates of quartz and aluminium, and he even obtained these phoographic impressions when the plate was inclosed in an opaque box. Rontgen, whose recognized talent and eminence in physical studies give authority to

any statement which comes from him, has according to reports from Europe, developed the phenomena described above upon so large and impressive a scale as to arouse the widest interest. This he has been able to do by the use of powerful apparatus and a series of the most ingeniously devised experiments. Professor Wright has now confirmed completely the results of Rontgen's experiments, startling as those results at first appeared.

ofessor Wright used in his experiments a high-vacuum tube-namely, a tube in which the exhaustion is carried to so high a point that the tension of the gas left in the tube is measured by a few millionths of ordinary atmospheric pressure-the so-called Crooke's tube-and connected to the poles of an induction coil in action. The discharge from the negative electrode of such a tube gives the cathode rays, which, it must be emphasized, are almost nonluminous. Although a considerable part of the energy of these rays is stopped by the glass of the tube itself, enough passes through, with the use of a powerful apparatus, to produce effects at a comparatively long distance. These rays operate very energentically upon a sensitive photographic plate, and produce their effects even when a thick layer of wood or other opaque nonmetallic substance is interposed. The sensitive plate may even be completely inclosed in a wooden box, as has been so strikingly shown by Rontgen in his experiments. The objects the effects of which are to be investigated may be laid upon the top of the box in the

path of the cathode rays. MANY EXPERIMENTS. Professor Wright's experiments were made with a great variety of substances, and it was found that strong impressions were obtained upon a photographic plate, even when it was inclosed in an opaque wrapping of black paper and covered with a pine board half an inch thick. It was evident at the outset that the order of transparency of different subjects for the light rays was very different from that which is found with the cathode rays. Thus pieces of glass were more opaque to these rays than some of the metals or than ebonite, which is perfectly opaque to luminous rays, but transmits the cathode rays with great freedom. Among the metals aluminium is especially distinguished, and in one of the experiments of Professor Wright an aluminium medal left its impress on the plate so clearly as to show both the design and lettering. In this latter case the layer between the medal and the sensitive plate was absolutely opaque ebonite, which is the substance used by photographers to darken

completely the plateholder. In other experiments which were made by Prof. Wright with pine board interposed, a closed paper box containing aluminium grain weights left a trace upon the plate which appeared as though the box were almost transparent and the weights themselves somewhat translucent. An ordinary lead pencil lying near the box upon the interposed board showed its graphite core by a darker trace in the middle of the fainter impress of the wood of the pencil. Another paper box contained embedded in cotton three small spheres, one of plat-inum, one of brass, and one of aluminium. In this case also the box and the cotton appeared so nearly transparent as to leave but a slight impression on the plate. The brass and platinum spheres intercepted a large portion of the cathode rays, the aluminium sphere a much smaller propor-tion. A number of American coins—sliver, copper and nickel-produced strong impressions, showing almost complete interception of the rays, but there were differences, the copper coins transmitting more than the nickel and the nickel more than the

In an earlier experiment a somewhat thinner board of white-wood was used, the plate being wrapped in black paper as before. On this board was laid a pocketbook of dark Russia leather, with several flaps of leather within, and containing seven cards, two of them thick. A number of small coins were slipped into the inside compart-ment of the book, which was then closed and laid upon the board under the tube, On the plate, when developed, only a faint shading was left by the pocketbook, but the coins left a strong and definite picture, showing with surprising clearness their number and position in the book. A trace of Prof. Wright's hand, which rested upon the board during this experiment, was also strongly depicted. The outlines of the hand were somewhat blurred, and in the palm faint traces of the passage of the rays be-tween the bones could be detected, but there was little of the effect, reported by Prof. Rontgen, of the greater distinctness of the impression made by the bones.

HOW THEY APPEAR. It may be said with regard to the pictures produced on the sensitive plates by these experiments, that they have to the eye an But now things have changed. Nearly appearance similar to those of shadows every workingman reads his paper and thrown by the object upon a surface when forms his opinions therefrom, opinions that are of importance in view of the fact that the source of light is but a short distance he usually commands a vote. If, therefore, away. If the object is at a short interval from the illuminated surface the image is somewhat enlarged, also distorted if the rays fall obliquely, and the edges somewhat blurred or diffused. If the distance of the tube is increased or the interposed opaque layer is thinner, so that the object experimented upon is brought quite near to the sensitive plate, then the outline of the picture is more sharp and clear, and the oportions are more nearly normal. In Professor Wright's first successful experiment, instead of a photographic plate a piece of sensitive bromide paper was used simply wrapped in stout black paper absolutely opaque, on which the objects were laid, consisting of a pair of scissors, a lead-pencil and a quarter of a dollar. These obects left a strong impression, with remarkably clear outlines of their exact forms. The reports of Professor Rontgen's work state that the cathode rays do not suffer refraction, and that therefore no image is formed by the action of a lens through which they pass. Professor Wright's ex-periments confirm this, and seem to indicate further that they are not susceptible to touble refraction or to reflection. In this respect they are radically different from rays of light, as also from the rays produced by electric oscillations as described by Professor Hertz. The real nature of these wonderfully mysterious rays forms a he is very quick to resent any similar uttermost thrilling subject of future investigaproofs. Professor Wright, as the result of his experiments in photographing thus brough opaque bodies, sees no obstacle to the wonderful precasts of Professor Rontgen and even more amazing ulterior results Professor Wright's successful experiments were made several days ago. To-day he exhibited equally remarkable results, delineating a very large variety of substances

sion upon a photographic plate by means of the Professor Rontgen cathode rays acting through wood and pasteboard. The impression has been fixed and is capable of giving a print upon ordinary blue-print or other sensitive paper. This was the second attempt made by Professor Trowbridge to obtain the desired effect with a Crookes tube. The first attempt, made a few minutes before, was partly successful.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL. Resume of Chief Events Chronicled in the Issue of Feb. 2.

ary was over \$12,000,000. The census of Mexico has been completed. The population is 12,542,057. Mrs. Celeste Carleton, mother of Carleton, the poet, is dead. It is expected that John L. Sullivan will rejoin his company Tuesday. Purcell's "Life of Cardinal Manning" has incensed the Catholics of England. The London papers agree that Salisbury

confessed failure in his speech on Ar-

Brazilian troops have occupied the disputed territory on the border of French Officers of the Standard Oil Company deny the report that the company is to be reorganized The State Department has been notified that Japan has opened Formosa to the trade of the world. Germany is determined to collect her claim against Venezuela. A naval demon-

stration may be made. Emperor William, despite the objections f some of his Ministers, is determined to double the German navy. King Otto of Bavaria, who is insane, is to be declared civilly dead, and Prince Luitpold is to be made King. A London paper says that William K

Vanderbilt's engagement to an English Duchess will be announced soon. The body of a young woman was found near Fort Thomas, Kentucky. She had been beheaded, and the head was missing. General Marin has taken the field against Somez. He is ambitious to whip the Cubans before Captain General Weyler ar-

It was reported to the Reichstag that bacteria has been found in imported rye. American cereals were said to be the least The Senate passed the free-coinage substitute for the House bond-bill by a vote of 42 to 35, Mr. Mills, of Texas, voting first in the affirmative, then changing his Indianapolis.

Ninety per cent. of the sweeping and sprinkling tax has been collected. Joseph R. Robinson, who came to Indianapolis in the early fifties, is dead. Bankers say there is an unusual scarcity of money to lend in Indianapolis just at

The wife of Johnson Wallace obtained a divorce from him. Unusually excessive cruelty was shown. Two men, John Sutton and Fred Truitt, said to be from Indianapolis, were killed

in a Big Four freight wreck near Cincinnati. The Citizens' Street-railroad Company is repairing its tracks since Mayor Taggart's administration recognized the company's ex-Irving Hardy was arrested for systemat-

ically robbing Lilly & Stainaker's store. Maurice F. White was also arrested for receiving the stolen goods. (From Sunday's Second Edition.)

Incidents of the Kellogg Trial.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb 1.—The dramatic incident of the week in the Keller murder trial came just before adjournment of court this afternoon, when Mr. Lamb attempted to make a point for the defense in his cross-examination of Joseph Thomas, son of George Thomas, about whom Mr. Lamb made the mistake in accusing him of filching \$60 from the treasurer of Fountain county for alleged services in hunting the murderers of Clara Shanks. Joseph Thomas had identified a pair of woman's shoes he took from the Keller house late in August after the 6th of July, when Clara Shanks met her death. He also identified riece of stained flooring taken from one of the rooms in the Keller house and pieces of the rail fence on which it is alleged there were blood spots, caused at the time Clara's dead body was carried to the pool. The defense had objected to the introduction of the evidence, but the objection was overruled and after the jury had handled the shoes and the other articles, the crossexamination began, Mr. Lamb said to

"You are used to human blood, aren't you? You killed a girl in your county, didn't did not," was the instant and firm "Didn't you shoot a girl the night she

was married while you were with a chari-"I did not," again exclaimed the witness. Lamb then attempted to justify his attack on the witness by insisting that he had once admitted shooting the girl and that he had been paying the girl attentions before she was married, but the witness baffled the lawyer by denying point blank both statements put to him in the form of questions. The story Lamb had raked up against the witness was that about fifteen years ago Thomas was with party of youths who had guns loaded with wads and who fired them at the house the night of the wedding. One wad happened to pass into the house through a crack in the wall and, striking the girl n the head, killed ner. The cross-examination is to be continued Menday. The shoes produced in evidence belonged to Mrs. Keller, who said at the court of inquiry that she had not worn them since the Saturday that Clara Shanks met her death. There had been a drought until the Saturday evening, when there was rainstorm The shoes have the appear-

ance of having been worn in wet weather

and in the mud. The theory is that Mrs.

Keller's husband was not alone that night

when the body of Clara Shanks was taken

to Wolf creek falls. Memorial in Armenia's Behalf. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-This numerously igned and earnestly worded memorial has been mailed to President Cleveland "Sir-We, bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, beg most earnestly and respect-fully to address you, the chief magistrate of the Nation, in relation to the massacre of our fellow-Christians in Armenia. The extent of these massacres is not fully known, but enough is known to reveal the norror of the situation and to call for the indignant protest of all civilized and Christian people. It is estimated by those well acquainted with the facts that not less than 350,000 of our fellow-Christians are now suffering and are in danger of perishing in consequence of the massacres in Asiatic Turkey, and that at least 50,000 have been already murdered. In Trebizond and Ezerum, in the provinces of Bitlis, Van and Harput and in the whole district of Sivas the people are given over to indescribable misery and outrage. Villages are sacked, property is destroyed and men, women and children are tortured and put to death for holding to the faith and practice of the Christian religion. "The entire severance of church and state

in our country should not be allowed to stifle our sympathies or hamper our action in a case like this. It should rather stimu late them. It is a case which especially appeals to us as men and Americans. As citizens of this Republic we have learned to know and dared to maintain that no form of religious belief should expose its adherents to persecution. It is as representatives and maintainers of this essential American principle that we appeal for national action in this matter of a foreign persecution whose details are too horrible to depict or enumerate. "We sincerely trust that some measure or measures consistent with the national traditions and the national dignity may be de

vised, and that speedily, which shall bring the whole force of the national sentiment to bear upon the solution of this subject to cause the instant suppression of the massacres; to succor the unhappy and impoverished survivors of them and to secure for the future ample guarantee for the safety of a Christian people in the exercise and maintenance of their faith. "We feel profoundly that our nation should cease to recognize the Turkish government as a civilized power so long as its barbarous treatment of the Armenians con-tinues, and that it should bring every influence to bear upon the civilized nations of Europe which may cause them to present a united front in demanding that such atrocities cease at once and forever.'

The Coliseum Chosen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.-The sub-committee of the Democratic national committee selected the Coliseum as the for the convention and chosen the Palmer House as its headquarters. Early this morning the committee started out to view Tattersall's and the Coliseum, the two buildings offered for the convention. They chose the latter by unanimous vote. The Coliseum is at present unfinished, but Colonel Dickinson, ex-secretary of the world's fair, who is the manager of the structure, informed the committee it would be entirely ready for the convention by April 1. It is now being completed with great rapidity, gangs of men being employed night and day. The building stands on the ground occupled by Buffalo Bill's "wild West" show taken through the ebonite of a photographduring the world's fair, and is a trifle ove seven miles from the Palmer House. The means of reaching it quickly are numerous, however, as cable lines, the elevated roads ·Professor Trowbridge, director of the Jef-ferson physical laboratory of Harvard Col-lege, obtained yesterday a distinct impresand the Illinois Central railroad pass b

the door. Colonel Dickinson says it will seat 15,000 people when finished Chairman Harrity said to-night: "We will chosen the hall and the hotel for our headquarters, and the rest of the details will go over until the next meeting of the committee, which will be held at the Palmer House in five weeks from now. The sergeant-at-arms will be chosen at that time. We are going to do one good thing at this newspapers in good shape. We are going to give them better facilities and more of them than were ever given at any national convention ever held." The committee ad-journed to-night for five weeks. The amount of gold coined during Janu-

Escaped the Fatal Chair.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 1,-William Caesar, the condemned murderer, died suddenly to-day in his cell at the State prison. He was sentenced by Recorder Goff, on June 25, 1895, and the day of his execution was ored woman, Mary Martin, with whom had lived, and whose terribly mutilated body was found in an inclosure adjoining the Greenwich Savings Bank, at Sixth avenue and Waverly place, New York. The murder and mutilation caused great excitement and it was some time before the murderer was captured. His conviction followed, and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, where it has since been pending. Murderer Caesar was thirty-two years old. He was born in the British West Indies, and during his incarceration here has shown himself to possess what was believed to be a healthy constitution. Recently, however, he has grown very stout, and Dr. Invins, who made an examination of the body, pronounced the opinion that fatty degeneration of the heart was the cause of death, Warden Sage, of Sing Sing prison, stated to-night that a thorough investigation into Caesar's death would be begun to-morrow. He did not believe that the man had committed suicide, for all along Caesar has expressed great hopes of escaping the chair.

An Indian Girl Orator.

contest to choose a representative for Earlham College at the intercollegiate contest, at Indianapolis, in March, was held in Lindley Hall, at Earlham, to-night. The judges on thought were: R. L. Keely, of Indiana Central Academy, Plainfield; President Absalom Rosenberger, of Penn College, Oska-loosa, Ia., and C. M. Hill, of Chicago Uni-versity. On delivery the judges were the Hon. A. W. May, of Chicago; L. A. Cox, of Indianapolis, and the Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of this city. The contestants were: George O. Ballenger, of Richmond; Elmer W. Stout, of Paoli; Theodore G. Finley, of Beverly, O.; Homer R. Anderson, of Center-field, O.; Bevan Binford, of Haviland, Kan.; Miss Gertrude Simmons, of Deadwood, S. D. Miss Gertrude Simmons, of Deadwood, was her subject was "Side by Side." She is a an insufficient revenue, and money had to full-blooded Sioux Indian and all the other be borrowed to pay deficits, the same as The second place went to Mr. Stout, of Paoli, this State. He is a member of the senior class and spoke on "Westward Bound

Ex-Senators Indicted.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 1.—The grand jury made its second partial report this after-noon. Ex-Senator Wm. C. Gear, of Upper Sandusky, was indicted for soliciting a bribe of \$200 from Hon. Charles Flumerfelt, of Seneca county, during the pending of the bill 1883 ... to reimburse Flumerfelt for his expenses as 1884 ... a contestee for his seat in the House two years ago. The bill was hung up in the Sen-ate finance committee, of which Gear was a member, for over two months. Ex-Senator George Iden, of Newark, was indicted for offering a bribe of \$50 to the clerk of the House to call the roll out of its order on the pendency of a bill to locate a permanent Ohio National Guard encampment grounds at Newark. Ex-Senator John Q. Abbott, of McConnellsville, is indicted for soliciting a bribe in connection with a bill pending to amend the pharmacy laws. Gear, who was recently indicted on another charge of soliciting a bribe, was in the city to plead to-day to that indictment, and appeared in court and gave bond. Iden and Abbott will

Glass Factories to Resume. ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 1.-The members of L. A. 300, in this city and county, are making active preparations for "blowing," and it is the firm conviction of Anderson glass workers that the glass houses of this city will resume on the 9th or 10th of this month. Many of the blowers have just received new blow pipes, and that is regarded as quite significant. There will be no demand on the part of the workers in this city for a restoration of the scale of 1893, as has been sent out from here. The factories located here that will resume are Victor, the Anderson Window Glass Company and the Union, representing in all sixty pots and with about five hundred

Duel in the Street.

MARION, Ill., Feb. 1.—Frank Thompson and Willis Sanders met on the street at Johnson City, a new railroad town, five miles north of here to-day. Both drew their revolvers and began shooting. Both were mortally wounded, Thompson receiving a bullet in the spine and his opponent being shot through the lungs. Sanders suspected Phompson of intimacy with his wife and had left home on that account. Thomp who is a restaurant keeper, had been boarding with Sanders, who is a butcher. When Mrs. Sanders heard of the shooting she went to the assistance of Thompson.

Coppinger Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-After a late hour's contest in executive session to-day, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. J. J. Coppinger, a colonel in the army, to be to 17. The nomination was sent to the Senate very soon after the convening of Congress, but had scarcely been made public when protests against confirmation began to pour in from the A. P. A. societies in all parts of the country.

Colonel Coit Acquitted. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 1.—The jury in the Coit case at Circleville returned a verdict of not guilty at 10:20 o'clock to-night. The jury was out three days. Col. A. B. indicted for manslaughter by grand jury of Fayette county. He com-manded the militia which fired into the mob at Washington C. H. in October, 1894. The verdict is of vital interest to the national guard of the State.

Tarancy to Be Unseated. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In the contested election case of Van Horn, Republican, vs. Tarsney, Democrat, from the Fifth Missouri district, elections committee No. 2, of the House, to-day decided, by a party vote, in favor of seating Van Horn. Mr. Tarsney had introduced in the House a resolution to reopen the case and take additional testimony, but the committee opposed it.

Men Who Work Hard

Need Horsford's Acid Phosphate. ittle after meals.

THE EMBARRASSED TREASURY do nothing more at this meeting. We have | Proof that the Cause Thereof Is an Insufficiency of Revenue.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As an irrefutable proof that the present financial extremity of the government's convention, and that is to take care of the | treasury has been brought about by an insufficient nevenue, as the result of Democratic tariff tinkering, which has led to increased importations of fereign merchandise, thereby turning the balance of trade against us and necessitating the exportation of gold to settle the difference, the following statistics are given. The official record of imports and exports for the sixteen years from 1846 to 1861 under the Democratic set for July 29 of the same year. He was convicted of having murdered a young colpresents the following:

\$101,718,042

150,574,844 130,203,709

131,710,081

134,900,223

178,620,138

154,931,147

189,863,162

215,328,200

192,751,135

266, 438, 051

278,906,713

251,351,033

278, 392, 09

316,242,423

204,899,616

1848.... 140,651,838 1849 132,565,108 164,034,033 200,476,308 1855 231,650,349 295,650,938 333,611,295 1859 316,823,370 1860...... 336,282,485 1861.... 274,656,325 Totals\$3,616,823,145 \$3,176,836,607 Exports 3,176,836,607

Balance \$439,986,538 The above figures show a balance of trade against the United States, under the last Democratic tariff act prior to the Wilson bill, of \$439,986,538. In his message to Congress Dec. 6, 1852, when the tariff act of 1846 had been in force six years, President Fill-

more pointed out its bad effects. He said: "I deem it my duty to call your attention to the effect of increased importation of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold from California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment of such goods, and as a result our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition and their men thrown out of employment, and the farmer, to that extent, is deprived of a market for his

Our gold left us then because the balance awarded first prize. She is a freshman and of trade was against us and because of now. Now, to be sixteen years under the protective policy, from 1876 to 1892, with

ample revnues, and what have we? Years. 876 \$445,938,766 438,518,130 *** ******** 422,896,834 680.883.79 433,679,124 656, 262, 441 624,213,229 703,565,144 852,148,939 679,159,477 745, 131, 652 1890 789,310,409 857,828,684 1891 1,018,166,623 1892 Totals\$10,863,983,777 10,853,983,777

Imports

Balance \$1,904,644,500 The above figures show that our exports exceeded our imports during this period \$1,904,614,509. What was the result? Instead of borrowing money to pay defi-cits, as under the present Democratic ad-ministration and that of Buchanan's, not only were the current expenses of the government paid, but hundreds of millions of its bonded debt and no complaint about the loss of gold. During the former period we purchased abroad \$439,986,538 worth of merchandise more than we sold, which lost us our gold and prostrated our industries, while during the latter we sold abroad \$1,-901,644,509 more than we bought, and turned the stream of gold to the westward across the Atlantic and gave us the highest tide of prosperity even enjoyed by our people, and nothing short of a restoration of the same fiscal policy will restore confidence, stop the outflow of gold and set the wheels

of industry humming, the spindles whir-ring and the farmer and herdsman rejoic-

JOHN WORRELL

Prof. Roentgen's Discovery.

Indianapolis, Feb. 1.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. New scientific discoveries are being made constantly. Many are interesting purely as contributions to science in the abstract; others appeal to the people as being serviceable to them in their money-making operations, and a few, as is now the case with Prof. Roentgen's, come into public notice because of the intimate relation which they bear to the life and health of the human race. There is a university in a small town in Bavaria which was founded nearly 500 years ago. It is to-day one of those institutions among twenty which make up the admirable German sys tem. It is housed in old cloisters and monasteries, and the lecture-rooms and laboratories overlook walls, moats, towers brigadier general, by the decisive vote of 44 and scenes which are distinctly mediaeva as any which modern Germany can produce. The University of Warzburg is es pecially noted to-day as the seat of educa-tion by reason of its medical school. Yet it has other departments which seem to be well organized; and a physicist connected with the institution has now made a discovery which will send his fame around the world. Prof. Roentgen has found out that by the use of a certain light it is possible to pierce organic matter in photography and present a picture of the inorganic matter which lies hidden in it or behind it. Although such a discovery can of course have general practical applica-tion in many fields, it is an easy induction that it should serve mankind with parmedicine. It is possible, of course, to go through the flesh and take a picture of the human skeleton. In case of a fracture the physicians can by this means ascertain the exact condition of the broken bone. The location of a bullet as the result of a gunshot wound, of a needle or coin which has perhaps been swallowed, can be precisel determined. A still more difficult task f would seem to be to ascertain the presence of mineral deposits in the internal organs of man. Yet this is what a famous professor of medicine has just succeeded in doing at Vienna. Such a discovery opens up a long vista of magnificent possibilities, It will certainly rank as one of the great scientific triumphs of the age, and will give Prof. Roentgen a high place among physicists, of whom Germany, by reason of the recent death of Helmholtz and Taken at bed-time it brings sound, sweet sleep; quiets the nerves and builds up brain of the recent death of Helmholtz and tissue. It's good for digestion too-take a Kundt, has at the present time all too



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